CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1831. [NO. 753.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Removal and New GOODS.

THE Subscribers have removed to the brick Store, foot of Hay Mount, lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,

Queries, Iron and Steel, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Pain and wool Cards, writing and wrapping Paper, Cutlery and Glass Ware, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, School Books, &c. &c., which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash or country produce.

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, 31st Oct. 1831. 52-6w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Dry Goods to the New Building directly opposite the Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

together with almost every other article of Merchandize which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see us.
HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.
December 1, 1831. 52tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
5 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
5 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
10 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
10 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
5 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Stock of Dry Goods,

WORTH $10,000, AT AUCTION.

NOBLE, McKEE & Co., having determined to close their business in this place, will commence the sale of their stock of Staple and Fancy Goods on

Wednesday, 23d November,

and be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of. The stock consists of a great variety of seasonable Goods, among which will be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Vestings, Kersey and Satinets, for negro clothing, Rose and point Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes and Ginghams, Linens, Lacons and Edgings, Tartan Plaid, Camblets, Bombazetts, and Circassians, Merino, Cashmere & Cassimere Shawls, Silk and colored Silks, worsted and cotton Hose, Alpaca and other fancy Handkerchiefs, Dunstable Bonnets, brown and bleached Domestics, &c. &c.—The principal part of which were purchased in New York and Philadelphia this fall.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.
THOS. SANDFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 52ts.

The Editors of the Miner's Journal, (Charlotte,) Salisbury and Catawba Journal, (Salisbury,) Hillsboro' Recorder, and Raleigh Register and Star, will please insert the above two insertions, and forward one paper containing the same to T. S. & Co.

SPLENDID ANNUALS.

A few copies each of the Boston Token, and Atlantic Souvenir, for 1832, just received for sale by
November 1, 1831. E. J. HALE.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The highest market price will be paid in United States money for twenty or twenty-five young likely *NEGROES*, by the Subscriber.
HOPE H. SLATTER.
Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50 8w.
N. B. I can be found at all times at Mr. Millar's tavern, on the Court House Square.

Notice.

J. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.
Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
October 25, 1831. 51tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.
Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Cheese.

20 casks CHEESE, just received per Steamboat Henrietta, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
October 26. 51tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November next, the following tracts of *LAND*, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1829, together with the costs and charges of advertisement, viz: a tract of *TAX.*

160 acres on Raft Swamp, listed by Wm. Martin for John M. Shaw, adjoining the Lands of Neill B. Johnson and others, $1 13½
50 do. on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Baxly, Carlisle & others, listed by Archibald Johnson, 12
320 do. on Raft Swamp, adjoining McLeod and McDougald, listed by Duncan McGill, 2 26
300 do. on Lowrie Swamp, adjoining McGill, Currie and others, listed by Duncan McDougald, 1 47
350 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining Jenkins and Livingston, listed by John Lammon, 1 98
114 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining the Heirs of Alex'r McNeill and John Graham, listed by Daniel McNeill, 96
370 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining McNeill, listed by Gilbert Priest, 83
215 do. on Little Marsh, adjoining Currie and Monroe, listed by Matthew Puff, 1 26
385 9-10 do. on Cole Camp and Buck Horn, listed by William Wilkinson, 12½
300 do. on do do. listed by Henry Taylor, 89
200 do. on do do. listed by John Taylor, 48
400 do. on do do. listed by Mary Freemen, 48
100 do. on do do. listed by Thomas Loe, 24

The following Tracts are unlisted, consequently subject to double Tax, viz:

470 acres, supposed to be the property of John McPhaul, on Mill Swamp,
1150 do supposed to be the property of Mary E. Pope,
1300 do on Lumber River, the property of Jas. Lowrie.

A. S. BROWNE, *Sheriff.*
October 18, A. D. 1831. 51ts.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,
Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.
June 13. 32tf.

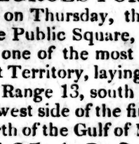
GALES & SONS' N. CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR
1832,

Received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by E. J. HALE.
October 18.

AMOS KIMBALL,

HAS taken a Store in the new block of buildings recently erected by T. J. Curtis, north side of Hay Street, where will be offered in a few days, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. Cotton and Wool Cards, Writing, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, October 25. §51-tf.§



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

ALSO,
Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.
Fayetteville, October 26. 51-tf.

Lumber Wanted.

THE Subscribers will contract for the necessary quantity of Boards and Scantling for rebuilding St. John's Church, and enclosing the Lot. A bill of the quantity and quality may be seen by application to

C. P. MALLETT, JNO. HUSKE, } *Committee.*
24th October 1831. 51tf.

Valuable Sugar Plantation
AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 15th December next, on the Public Square, in the city of Tallahassee, Florida, one of the most valuable *PLANTATIONS* in that Territory, laying in Madison county, Township 10, Range 13, south and east, and immediately on the west side of the fine river Suwanee, about 15 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, consisting

Of 1165 1-2 Acres,

more or less, of as rich Land as can be found in that Territory, the growth of which consists of Live Oak of the largest size, Mulberry, Wild Cherry, Magnolia and Hickory, under growth Cane.

One or two spots formerly cleared by the Indians, have since grown up in 'Prickley Ash.' On the Plantation is a good Dwelling House, Store Houses, Crib, Stables, 8 to 10 Negro Houses and Blacksmith's shop. About 200 acres are cleared, and sufficient Sugar Cane on the Plantation as will produce 100 hhds. Sugar next fall There is corn on the Plantation sufficient for 60 hands for one year.

The preparations for making Sugar are of the most extensive and valuable kind, consisting of cast iron Sugar Mill, the rollers of which are twenty by thirty six inches; four Copper Kettles, of the following sizes, to wit: 250, 375, 500, and 675 gallons each, with a two hundred and fifty gallon Copper Still and Worm; large Copper Pump, and other necessary apparatus for making Sugar and Rum in the first order —all of which are entirely new, and although not set up, the necessary materials, such as Furnace-Brick, common Brick, Lime, &c. are on the spot ready for putting all up in short time. All the Farming materials, together with a first rate Wagon and six Horse Team; Cattle, Hogs, Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

Also from 20 to 30 very likely Negroes, amongst which are two Blacksmiths, one Cooper, and one valuable House Servant and Hostler. There are but two women in the lot, and the men are principally of the ages from 17 to 25.

This property was purchased after a careful examination of the greater part of the lands in Florida. Having so many good qualities combined—such as rich land, good water, healthy situation, immediately on a fine navigable river, which never overflows the lands, and advantage of sea breeze, are inducements which seldom are to be found in any country. The great quantity of Live Oak on the land, makes it immensely valuable.

Terms of Sale.—The Land and Negroes, Mill, Kettles, Still and Worm, and Pumps cash; the Bricks, Lime, Blacksmith's Tools, Wagon and Horses, Corn and Fodder, Sugar Cane, on credit of 12 months.—Sale positive, and without reserve.

A. WATSON, Jr.
New York, 15th Oct. 1831. §51-6w§

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest.

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS, and Bills of Exchange.

A SUPPLY of these BLANKS, which are proof against forgery, just received for sale by
E. J. HALE.
October 25, 1831.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or
June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good.)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,
ALSO,
A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.
October 24, 1831. 51-tf.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Julia Brace, the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Girl.

The privation of *hearing*, and the consequent loss of *speech*, is felt to be one of the greatest misfortunes. A few instances are on record, in which the calamity was rendered more distressing by the loss of sight; and the taste, the smell, and the touch, were the only avenues of knowledge left. A being thus deprived of the ordinary means of receiving, as well as of communicating ideas, is a highly interesting subject of examination, and Mitchell, the deaf and blind boy of Scotland, was considered worthy of careful observation, by the celebrated metaphysician, Stewart. Another imperfect being of the same kind, not less worthy of attention, is Julia Brace, who is now an inmate of the American Asylum, at Hartford in Connecticut.

She is the daughter of John and Rachel Brace, natives of Hartford, and was born in that town, June 13, 1807. At four years of age, she was seized with the Typhus Fever while on a visit at Glastenbury, a few miles from Hartford. She was taken sick on Monday evening, Nov. 29, 1811, and on the Saturday morning following, she became *blind* and *deaf*.

Before her illness, she had not only learned to speak, but to repeat her letters, and to spell words of three or four syllables; and for some time after the loss of her sight and hearing, she was fond of taking a book, and spelling words and the names of her acquaintances. She retained her speech pretty well, for about a year; but gradually lost it, and seems now condemned to perpetual silence. For three years, she could still utter a few words. One of the last of these was *'mother.'*

Julia was at first unconscious of her misfortune.—She seemed to imagine, that a long night had come upon the world, and often said, 'It will never be day' She would call upon the family to 'light the lamp,' and was impatient at their seeming neglect, even to give her an answer. At length, in passing a window, she felt the sun shining warm upon her hand; she immediately held out her hand, and pointed with delight to indicate that the sun shone. From the January after her illness, until the following August, she would sleep during the day, and be awake through the night; and it was not until Autumn, by taking pains to keep her awake during the day, that she was set right. She is now as regular in this respect as other persons. From the period of her recovery, she seemed to perceive the return of the Sabbath; and on Sunday morning, would get her own clean clothes, and those of the other children. If her mother was reading, she would find a book, and endeavour to do so. The intervention of a day of fasting, or thanksgiving, will confuse her reckoning even now; and some time elapses before she 'gets right.'

Unable as she was, to lift, or penetrate, the veil of *darkness* and *silence* which separated her from the world, the privations she endured, without any consciousness of the cause, might, very naturally, appear to her like a cruel punishment, which those around were inflicting. It was probably from some feeling like this, that during the first winter after her recovery, she seemed *irritable* almost to *madness*, would exhibit the most violent passion, and use the most profane language. The next summer, she became calmer; and her mother could govern her to some extent by shaking her, and stamping on the floor in sign of disapprobation; and stroking, or patting her head, when she conducted well. She is now, habitually mild, and obedient, and affectionate.

During the first summer after her illness, she was very unwilling to wear clothes, and would pull them off violently. At length her mother took one of her frocks, and tried it on her sister, with a view of altering it for her. Julia had always been remarkable for her sense of justice in regard to *property*. This seemed to be awakened; and she took the frock, and put it on herself. After this, she was willing to wear clothes, and even cried for *new ones*. She has ever since been fond of dress. At nine years of age she was taught to sew, and since that time has learned to knit.

Julia is now 25 years of age. She has been resident for several years in the American Asylum at Hartford, where she is supported in part by the voluntary contributions of visitors, and in part by her own labors, in sewing and knitting. A language of *palpable signs* was early established, as a means of communication with her friends. This has been much improved by her intercourse with the deaf and dumb, and is now sufficient for all *necessary purposes*.

Her countenance as she sits at work, exhibits the strongest evidence of an active mind and a feeling heart, within, and thoughts and feelings seem to flit across it, like the clouds in a summer sky. A shade of pensiveness will be followed by a cloud of anxiety or gloom, a peaceful look will perhaps succeed; and not unfrequently, a smile lights up her countenance, which seem to make one forget her misfortunes. But no one has yet penetrated the darkness of her prison house, or been able to find an avenue for intellectual or moral light. Her mind seems, thus far, *inaccessible to all but her Maker.*

The exports of goods of Domestic growth and manufacture from the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1830, were of Cotton 298,459,102 lbs. valued at $29,674,883, of tobacco 83,810 hhds. valued at 5,586,365; of flour 1,227,434 bbls. valued at 6,085,953; soap 5,361,467 lbs. candles 2,443,045 lbs. together valued at 619,238; refined sugar 1,586,220 lbs. valued at 193,084; wax 581,201 lbs. valued at 153,666; hats 309,368; boots and shoes 360,128 pairs, valued at 3[illegible]603; sperm. candles 1,082,941 lbs.; sperm. oil 58,814 gallons; whale oil 1,883,196 gallons, valued at 606,944; domestic cottons, viz: 61,800 printed and colored; 963,196 white; 1093 nankeens; 24,744 twist and thread, 266,350 of all other kinds. Total $1,818,183.

Ohio Election.—The State Journal of the 20th inst. gives the returns of the members elected to the Legislature, as far as received, which are as follow:

	Senators.	*Representatives.*
National Republican	8	30
Jackson	4	22
Anti-mason	0	4

It is worthy of remark that since the last election the Anti-masonic party's strength in Adams county, Pa. has fallen off, as appears by the election last week, more than 300 votes. It has also declined, we perceive, in some other counties. In Lancaster county, we observe, that the majority has rather increased than fallen off.—*Nat. Int.*

A correspondent of the American Farmer informs the owners of Lumber situated on the water courses of Maryland and Virginia, that floating Steam Saw Mills will soon pass along the shores, to *haul on* board and saw up at the rate of 14,000 feet per day, logs that could not heretofore be handled and transported.—And that Messrs. Boyer & Klinfelter, lumber merchants, on the largest and most respectable scale, have bought the steam boat United States, and will soon have in motion, on board, without any alteration in her machinery, which is of sixty horse power, *four whip saws* that will cut out timber at the above rate. This boat will ply over water courses, and every species of timber no matter what may be its locality if it can be rolled to the water side, will be *hauled on board and sawed up as above stated.* Four saws with about twelve hands to attend, will be kept going night and day, and the motion is found to be steadier than that of the common saw mill.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 28.

Emigrations to Liberia.—We have pleasure in noticing that the Agent of the American Colonization Society at this place (Mr. JOHN M'PHAIL) has chartered the fine ship James Perkins, Capt. Crowell, burthen 325 tons, for the conveyance of Emigrants to the American Colony at Monrovia; she is a first rate vessel, and will accommodate about 300 passengers.

New Orleans, Oct. 10.—Three affairs of honor have taken place in the city, within the last two days; in two instances, the parties fought with pistols, in the third with swords: three of the persons concerned are said to be badly wounded, one of them dangerously.

Wool.—The Boston Patriot states that the imports of Wool into that city for the two first quarters of 1831 are 1,116,731. The imports for the third quarter are estimated at 800,000. Total import for nine months [illegible]731, into the single port of Boston a[illegible]

Died in Providence, on Saturday morning last, General William Barton, in the 84th year of his age. To those who are intimately acquainted with the events of the revolution, the name of the deceased must be familiar. At an early period of our struggle for independence, he embarked in the cause with an enthusiastic ardor highly honorable to his character as a patriot; and during the long period of his service as an officer, he exhibited the valuable qualities of prudence, decision and valor. The services of Gen. Barton were highly appreciated, and duly honored by Congress in presenting him a sword, and also by a grant of land in Vermont, in the transfer of some of which, however, he unfortunately became entangled in the toils of the law, was subjected to numerous and heavy expenses, which eventuated in his imprisonment there, most unjustly, as was thought by himself and friends. He who had contributed so much to the establishment of our independence and free institutions, was there kept, deprived of his liberty for many years, away from his family, with scarce a hope for enlargement, until his compatriot Lafayette visited this country, who learning the situation of his brave fellow soldier, with a munificence worthy the highest praise, opened the prison doors, and restored the hoary veteran to his family, and he once more visited the scenes of his youthful enterprize, and participated in the society of the friends of his early days.—*Providence Journal.*

Disturbances at Pernambuco.—The Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter from a Captain Adams, an American, who has recently escaped from unjust imprisonment in Pernambuco:

Stonington, (Conn.) Oct. 29, 1831.

Dear Sir,—I now have the pleasure to inform you that I am out of the power of those vile, unjust, and oppressive beings, who are known by the name of Brazilians, and have arrived in my native land of Liberty. This was occasioned by an insurrection in Pernambuco on the 15th of September. The troops rose in rebellion, took possession of the city, blowed up their magazines, and plundered the town at their pleasure; the morning after they took possession, they maliciously fired into the prison and killed several prisoners. The jailers fled for refuge. The soldiers then returning to their work of plunder, the prisoners sawed open the door and made their escape. I walked out with some English gentlemen who were also in confinement under the oppression of despotism, without any just cause.

When we passed through the streets, there was not a Brazilian soldier to be seen. The soldiers, and some other vagabonds, were walking deliberately with their plunder in one hand, and a gun or dagger in the other.

The Brazilians were too cowardly to show their heads from their houses to quell the riot, until the second day, when the English and Germans who were there, made the first attack. They were then backed by a few Brazilians, and regained possession of the city. About two hundred soldiers were killed, and several hundred made prisoners, and put on board of English merchant vessels. The loss was estimated at more to $2,000,000; the greater part of which, it was expected, would be sustained by English merchants.

I found a welcome reception on board an English brig commanded by Capt. R. Dixon, where I intended to stay until the American sloop of war arrived, which was expected every day; but a whaling schooner (the Breakwater) stopped there for water, which was bound to Stonington. I was then advised by the American and English gentlemen to go home in her, which I did. Your obedient serv't,

M. ADAMS.

FOREIGN.

DISASTROUS NEWS—FALL OF WARSAW.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the Colossus, Capt. Coffin, we have, through the politeness of Mr. Sanderson, of the Coffee-House, London papers to the 21st, and Liverpool to the 22d of September. The taking of Warsaw, reported in the New York postscript, is fully confirmed. A letter dated Warsaw, Sept. 8, says—"Poland is again subject to its lawful sovereign. On the 5th inst. Field-Marshal Count Paskewitsch sent a confidential officer to Warsaw, to demand in the name of his majesty the submission of the city, and to promise, on the other hand, amnesty and pardon. With an infatuation which cannot be sufficiently deplored, these words of peace were rejected by the leaders of the insurrection. On the 6th, at day break, the Russian army advanced to storm the city. After a most desperate and sanguinary resistance, our brave soldiers, with rare intrepidity, made themselves masters of four redoubts which lay upon our line of attack, as well as the first line of intrenchments which surround Warsaw itself, and of which Wola is a perfect fortress. The task, however, was not ended with this; there remained a second line of intrenchments, and a broad moat round the city, defended by bastions.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 7th the Field-Marshal was preparing to overcome these last obstacles, when General Krukowiecki sent General Prondzynski to him to announce the intention of the Polish nation to submit to its legitimate King. These sentiments were, however, not confirmed by that Chief of the Government, who soon after came in person to the Marshal. He affirmed that the consent of the Diet was necessary for such a submission. After the most urgent exhortations and representations of the inutility of further defence, and the disasters which it would inevitably bring with it, the General withdrew at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Hereupon, three hours more were granted to General Krukowiecki, within which time he was to announce to the Marshal his final resolution. As this was not given by one o'clock, the Marshal sent word that he should give orders to attack. Half an hour more was requested for consideration, but this also elapsing without a satisfactory answer being given, the Marshal issued orders for the attack. It was terrible, and very successful; flags of truce were sent, but they brought only dilatory answers. The attack was, therefore, begun upon the second line of intrenchments, which was carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy, who in the meantime received reinforcements, vigorously defended the gardens at the edges of the ditches towards the Jerusalem barrier, and even made our troops give way for a moment; but the ardour of the latter revived; they quickly scaled the walls of the city, which presented a most formidable line of defence. The prodigies of valor which had already distinguished the two days were renewed, and at nine o'clock in the evening the intrenchments, the gardens, ditches, walls—every thing, in short, was in the hands of our brave troops. Meantime night had set in, and the army required repose.

The lines of intrenchments carried by storm, 6,000 prisoners and nearly 100 pieces of cannon, were the trophies of these two memorable days.

Nothing could now save the city and the enemy's army. Both, therefore, implored the clemency of the emperor, and this circumstance made it the Marshal's duty to restrain the vengeance of the soldiers, which was excited to the utmost by such an obstinate resistance. To-day our troops are in Warsaw. The Polish army and the nation have submitted to their Monarch; the former, in conformity with the Emperor's manifesto, is gone to Plozk, there to await his orders. In some days we shall be able to give a more detailed account of these important events. The glorious success which we have obtained has been purchased by severe losses. The Field Marshal himself has received a contusion on the left arm and the breast. Krukowiecki has resigned.

General Malachowski has announced to the Field Marshal, in two letters signed by his own hand, that he leads the army to Plozk with the intention of waiting there for the commands of his Imperial Majesty. We must hope that the Polish army will persevere in these good sentiments, and disregard the perfidious insinuations which may, perhaps, have been addressed to it.

The suburbs on the south-west are almost entirely burnt down. In the city itself the artillery has done little damage—its effects would have been felt to-day. The loss of the Russian army could not be inconsiderable; it is estimated at between 4 and 5,000 men, but positive details are still waiting.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—(From a letter)—With respect to the conditions on which Warsaw was surrendered, we learn that security and freedom for their persons and property was promised to the army, to the senators, and all those who filled public offices. The army is gone to Plosk to wait the Emperor's orders. Only for the members of the clubs no promise of security could be obtained.

London, Sept. 20.

The Poles are confessed by their enemies to have behaved with Polish spirit; and the Russian soldiers, without reference to their detestable cause, appear to have conducted themselves with praiseworthy bravery. The loss of the latter is estimated in the Prussian accounts at 4 or 5000 men; but it must be considerably more; and when so much is admitted, it is not unreasonable to set it down at double, at least, or ten thousand men. Even at such a price Paskewitsch may think the capital, with all the advantages of a resting place for his troops for the winter, cheaply purchased

FRONTIERS OF POLAND.

SEPT. 29.—Accounts from Warsaw, of the 8th in the evening announce that the army is included in the capitulation, and has sent a General to the Grand Duke Michael to recommend itself to the clemency of the Emperor, whose commands it will await at Plock.—*Berlin Journal*, published by Spauer.

The London Morning Herald of the 20th says—

The fate of Warsaw and the ruin of so sacred a cause as that of Poland, appear to cast a general gloom over the public mind; hard and bitter are the complaints against a government, which by a single manifestation of its will, could have saved a brave nation. The latest accounts from Paris, represent the state of the capital as most alarming, the public feeling is raised to a state of phrensied hostility against the ministers, on their policy towards Poland, their funds have fallen from 2 to 3 per cent.

Our market has not experienced any material depression. Consols for the Account, 81¾, Exchequer bills, 8 to 11 prm. India Bonds from 1 dis. to 1 prem. Russia Bonds 91½ to 92. Another Russia loan is talked of.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

The express from Paris gives alarming accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have excited among all classes there a phrenzy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances. Men view it as a national calamity—as a national disgrace, of which each individual must bear his share. The majority of the shops are shut—public business is in some degree suspended—The Ministers are insulted, laughed at, threatened, and hanged in effigy—crowds throng the streets, with crape hat and arm bands, some pillaging gun-maker's shops, others busy in listening to the ardent appeals of the newspapers—the theatres are almost all closed—the black flag is hoisted in some of the main streets—the drum beats hourly to arms—the Marsellaise is publicly sung in the Palais Royal—the troops of the line are in motion—and to sum up all in one significant sentence, the Ministry has been twice defeated on points which it had strongly at heart.

M. M. Casimir Perier and Sebastiani had a narrow escape with their lives on Saturday.

The French papers contain an abstract of a circular, dated Warsaw, Aug. 15, and addressed to the Polish Envoys at Paris. This document is most affecting and impressive. It charges the cabinets of England and France with bad faith, and adds, that if Poland be again enslaved, its fate must be attributed to their "hypocritical sympathy."

In the French Chamber of Deputies, of the 16th, Gen. Sebastiani announced the receipt of the news in those words:—

"I have but very little to communicate to the Chamber; the news received by the government has been already published. A capitulation has placed the city of Warsaw in the hands of the Russians—the Polish army has retired into the environs of the fortress of Modlin—24,000 Poles alone remained in Warsaw, 36,000 have withdrawn into Podlachia: order prevails in Warsaw."

The report proceeds:—

These few words were listened to with the deepest silence, and produced a painful sensation:

General *Lafayette* said,—I will not waste the time of the Chamber, but it will be recollected that it has sent petitions to the Council of Ministers, soliciting the intervention of France in favor of Poland, and that after an appeal from me conjuring them to stop the hostile proceedings of Prussia. I therefore warn the ministers that on Monday they will have to give an account of what they have done in pursuance of this recommendation. Poland will not perish, but its fate depends upon the French government, which ought to adopt more firm and energetic measures, and particularly with regard to Prussia. Prussia, gentlemen, has given us many grounds for complaint. I will, for instance, ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether it be true that one of his couriers, furnished with a passport signed by himself, has been obliged to have it signed also by the Ambassador at Berlin, and has been detained, under various pretences, nearly two months. I will ask him if it be true that the Polish legation had been recommended by the French government, by the English ministry, and by the French Ambassador, to use moderation, and not risk a general battle, because events which might produce an intervention in favor of Poland could not be delayed more than two months, and that then Poland might be again reckoned one of the great European families? These two months have passed, and yet I have not learned that any thing has been done to redeem this promise. I cite this fact, because it is a homage due to the wisdom and good faith of the Polish government and of the Generalissimo, who probably have trusted to these promises and exercised the moderation that was recommended to them. (Hear, hear.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.—I am not called upon to answer any questions to-day.

General Lafayette.—If the facts I have advanced are not correct, you may say so at once.

INSURRECTION AT MADERIA.

A vessel has arrived at Maderia, which states that in consequence of a report that the French squadron had forceed the Bar of Lisbon, and was in possession of the River Tagus, a revolt among the islanders had taken place in favor of Donna Maria, which however was quelled by the Governor after some trouble. This officer had thought proper to accuse the English Consul of having circulated this news, and had placed that functionary under arrest in the Consulate House, a large body of troops preventing all ingress or egress, and he intended to keep the English Consul thus confined until further advices from Lisbon.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 24th says:—We yesterday received the Paris Papers of Sunday and the Messager des Chambres, dated Monday.

The contents of these papers, as well as our correspondence, are of the most serious import. Great changes at Paris are unavoidable.

But, besides the affairs of the north of Europe, France, it would appear, has threatened Spain, in case the Government of that country interferes in the approaching contest between Don Pedro and Don Miguel. The Constitutionel gives passages from a note presented by the French Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Madrid, intimating that a departure on the part of Spain from the principle of non-intervention, would lead to the crossing of the Pyrenees by the French troops.

FRONTIERS OF HUNGARY, Sept. 1.—The dreadful scenes in some counties of Hungary are now put an end to by the interference of the military, and those guilty of them receive the punishment of their crimes. Yet great as is the guilt of these individuals, and great as their punishment may necessarily be, they are to be pitied as having been deluded, though by their own fault. The suspicion that the cholera was caused by poisoning the wells was universal among the peasantry of the counties Zips and Zemplin, and every one was fully convinced of its truth. The first occasion arose in Kluknau, where, it is said, some peasants died in consequence of taking the preservatives—whether by an immoderate use of medicine, or whether they thought they were to take chlorate of lime internally, is not known.

This story, with the sudden and violent breaking out of the cholera at Kluknau, led the peasants to a notion of the poisoning of the wells, which spread like lightning. In the sequel, upon the attack of the estate of Count Czaki, a servant of the chief bailiff was on the point of being murdered, when, to save his life, he offered to disclose something important; he said that he received from his master two pounds of poisonous powder, with orders to throw it into the wells; and, with an axe over his head, took an oath publicly in the church to the truth of his statement.—These circumstances, and the fact that the peasants when they forcibly entered the houses of the landowners every where found chlorate of lime, which they took for the poisonous powder, confirmed their suspicions, and drove the people to madness. In this state of excitement they committed the most apalling excesses. Thus, for instance, when a detachment of 30 soldiers, headed by an ensign, attempted to restore order in Kluknau, the peasants, who were ten times their number, fell upon them; the soldiers were released, but the ensign was bound, tortured with scissors and knives, then beheaded, and his head fixed on a pike as a trophy. A civil officer, in company with the military, was drowned, his carriage broken to pieces, and chlorate of lime being found in the carriage, one of the servants was compelled to eat it till he vomited blood, which confirmed the notion of poison.

In the British House of Commons, on the 21st, the Reform Bill was discussed at great length; and the debate was adjourned to the following day. Its fate in the House of Lords seems to be strongly doubted; while the ministerial papers are again exerting themselves to intimidate the Peers and to stimulate the zeal of the people.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 21.

The demand for Cotton continues good, but American Cotton is still supplied as low as ever, and plenty offering.

Flour 1s. per barrel, and Oatmeal 6d. a 1s. per load lower since Tuesday.

Jewels of the Princess of Orange.—On Monday evening two natives of France, a man and a woman, arrived at this port in the Monongahela, Captain Dixey, from America.—On Tuesday morning, in consequence of some information he had received, the vigilant superintendent of our police, Mr. Parlour, apprehended them at the Prince's Dock, and succeeded in recovering the property which they had brought with them to the amount of £20,000, being part of the jewels stolen from the palace of Brussels, about two years ago.

Liverpool paper.

We translate the following article from the Courier Francais of the 21st August ult.

"An important confession has just escaped from the despotic party. In a note addressed by the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Envoy, this strong phrase stands out in bold relief: 'It is possible that, in ten years hence, the sovereignty of the people may be established throughout Europe; but it certainly is not fit that her Sovereigns should accelerate this result.'

"Thus, then, it is only in order to retard a result which appears inevitable, that the kings of Europe wish to enter into a deadly struggle against the strong, the invincible tendency of the age."

The following story gives a lively idea of the Russian rule of Poland:—A Jew met a Cossack in the forest; the latter robbed him of his horse. On returning to the town he lodged a complaint with the Mayor in command, who was, with what truth we shall see, reputed to be a most rigorous disciplinarian. The Cossacks were paraded, the robber pointed out, when with the utmost effrontery he declared that he had found the horse; "How?" replied the Jew, "I was on his back." "Yes," replied the Cossack, "I found you too; but having no use for a Jew, I did not keep you." The excuse was deemed sufficient, and the Jew lost his steed.

Curiosity.—Mr. Thomas Miller has, at his jewelry store in Chesnut, one door below Fifth-st., a musical box of the most singular properties. It is about the usual size of those bijoux. The box when we saw it, was wound up in the usual manner, and placed upon a table, when suddenly a small lid, of the size of a dollar, flew up—a little artificial bird about an inch long, raised itself upon a perch; its plumage was of the richest feathers of the humming bird; it turned itself round, moved its head, fluttered its wings, and shook its plumage, and then commenced singing. Its notes, we believe, were those of the European Linnet; they were rich and full; and when ended, the little artificial songster hopped from its perch, and the lid closed over him. We were struck with the astonishing exactness in the imitation of nature in the look and movements of the bird; while he was singing, his wings, tail and head were in graceful and natural motion, and his mouth opened and closed for the rapid emission of sounds and the enunciation of notes. It is altogether a wonderful curiosity, worthy the attention of those who admire exquisite works of art. Mr. Miller will, we dare say, have pleasure in showing the beautiful little songster to his curious customers.

U. S. Gazette, Oct. 19.

Charleston, S. C. November 3.

THE [illegible] Report, [illegible] of Major Black informs us, that, up to the 15th October, of the division between this place and Edisto River, called the eastern division, the whole quantity under contract was 62½ miles; of which there were grubbed and cleared 51 miles to a width of 30 feet; 12 miles opened to a width of 200 feet; excavation completed on 45¼; piles driven on 38⅛; caps fitted on 25¼; rails laid and wedged on 19; piles prepared for 15⅛, and others engaged to be delivered for 12; stock of timber on hand, sufficient for 18¼; at present, in course of delivery, under contract for 21½ miles; and an effective force employed on the division of 457 persons.

On the western division, stretching from Edisto to Hamburg, the prospect looks equally encouraging. The whole line of road under contract in this section, is 70 miles; of which there are 44 miles cleared and grubbed, 30 feet in width; 7½ opened 200 feet in width; 40,000 cubic yards of excavation completed; 9½ miles of piles driven; 2 of rails laid and wedged; 20 of piles actually prepared, 35 of piles under contract for delivery; and an effective force at work of 180 persons.

The work has been materially delayed, in divers parts of the road by the extensive freshets, the sickly season; and the various obstacles to which these gave rise, are sufficient to account for any delay. We are happy however, in the assurance which the report gives us, of the present activity of most of the contractors, and the generally progressive condi- of the road. Experience has also satisfied the Commissioner, that in most instances the cost of the enterprize will fall largely within the original estimate. An instance may be found in the building of the bridge across the Edisto (a stupendous work which is reserved for the supervision of Mr. Allen.) In the Report of the Chamber of Commerce, in 1828, the sum set apart for the construction of this bridge, was $12,000. Offers to construct it for $1,800 have been rejected!

An appendix to the Report, amply refutes many of the otherwise plausible objections urged against the durability of the structure, from the use of wood, and in reply, remarks, that in countries where stone and iron abound, it is perhaps the proper policy to make use of them; but that we must conform to our circumstances, and in our country make our structure up, of the material which it offers. It instances the durability of timber in our houses, bridges, wharves, and, indeed, in every work that meets the eye, whether public or private; and, correctly remarks, that, while it is well known that these things do not last forever, it is sufficient to know that the benefit resulting from their use, justifies the investment. The substitution of stone for timber, is, however, an ulterior determination of the company. Quarries, it is said, lying immediately contiguous to the road, between the upper Three Runs and Hamburg. Vast bodies of Granite on the margin of the Savannah river, near Hamburg, also offer a resource, should these not answer expectations; and a knowledge of the work, face of country, and nature of wood and soil, may be said, of itself, to have removed one half of the difficulties, originally contemplated. The report should be distributed among the citizens.

Gazette.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

Forty miles open.—The Baltimore Gazette, of Monday evening, states the gratifying fact "that the assurances given in the late annual report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, that the second and third divisions of the road would be opened for use by the first of November, have been realized."

In a letter which the Editor of the Gazette has seen from a gentleman who performed the trip, dated the 30th inst., he says "the 'Pioneer Car' passed yesterday (Saturday) morning, on the line, as far as the foot of the inclined plane, No. 1, at Parr Ridge," being a distance of forty miles from Baltimore.

The fourth division of the road, which extends to the Monocacy, as well as the inclined planes over the Parr Ridge, and the lateral road to Frederick, are in such a state of forwardness as to leave no doubt that the entire road to Frederick will be opened within the month of November.

The graduation of the fifth division, extending from the Monocacy river to the Potomac, is nearly completed, except at a single point of about two or three hundred yards, which will soon be graduated, and the travelling on the road will, without any doubt, be established to the Potomac river within a few weeks.

We believe that the actual distance already about to be opened, being about forty miles, embraces the longest line of *continuous* railway now in operation either in this country or in Europe, and when the road shall be finished to the Potomac river, which will be within five or six weeks, the whole distance under track will be about seventy miles, and will give to Baltimore an extent of Railroad of perhaps double the length of any one *continuous line* of rail tracks in the world.

American.

We understand that an important improvement has been made in the process of tanning, by which considerable labor is saved to the manufacturer, and what is of infinitely more consequence to the consumer, the quality of the leather greatly enhanced. It consists in preparing the hides for the reception of the bark, without the aid of lime, which has hitherto been deemed an indispensible concomitant. This is effected by what is technically termed "The Cool Sweating Process," and is said to be less liable to injure the leather than the old mode, weighs heavier, and wears much longer. The patentees are Messrs. Shove & Hunt.—*Catskill Messenger.*

The Maryland Jockey Club has unanimously elected the President of the United States and the Heads of Departments; also, General Samuel Smith, and the Hon. Gabriel Duval, honorary members of their Association.

From the Newbern Sentinel.

The following Presentment, made at late Term of the Superior Court of this ty, has been furnished for publication.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

Superior Court—October Term, 183[illegible]

The Grand Jurors for the County and State said, impressed with the necessity which exists the adoption of some course by which the dissemination of seditious papers and pamphlets among slaves and free negroes can be effectually prevented; and for the future well being, as well of themselves, as the good citizens of this State, hereby, respectfully suggest, that a reward be offered by the Governor to any one who will furnish timony sufficient to prosecute to conviction, son guilty of having circulated within this State the Newspaper called the Liberator, or the tion called Walker's Pamphlet. No effort ent with the laws of the country, should, in opinion, be left untried, to bring the authors productions to that punishment which their to sow the seeds of civil war, and even worse that among us, so richly merit. We also papers called the New York Evangelist, and ingmen's Advocate, of New York, and all the same caste, as dangerous, and think that lation in this State ought to be prevented if

We feel ourselves also impelled by a sense to present, as a nuisance, the hordes of Pedlars without any feelings in common with the citizens this State, are penetrating into every corner its borders, and if not actually circulating incendiary papers like those alluded to above, they frequently, in our opinion, instil dangerous notions the minds of the slaves, and in other ways injure them. We would not be understood as condemning the whole tribe of pedlars, as we believe there are some good men among them, as firmly as we believe that there are others dangerous. We take the liberty of suggesting that the Legislature, at next session, be requested to adopt some plan by which the evils likely to result from these men, if they exist, may be most effectually averted and guarded against.

Silk.—We learn that the family of [illegible] Bynum, Esq. of Chatham, during the season, raised Silk Worms sufficient to produce 600 lbs. of Cocoons, which it is expected from the progress already made in reeling them, will make *twenty thousand skeins of Sewing Silk*, equal, if not superior to Italian Silk imported.—For the accommodation of such of the industrious housewives of this and the adjoining Counties, as wish to engage in the business of making Silk, Mr. Bynum proposes to lodge a considerable quantity of the Eggs at the Store of the Editor of this paper, to be disposed of at the low rate of *twenty-five cents* a thousand. She will also deposit a quantity of her beautiful Sewing Silk to be disposed of at *five cents a skein.*

Raleigh Register.

Boat Building.—From the best information we can collect, there will not be less than *eight to nine thousand tons* built upon the Ohio this year; and could hands have been had, there would probably have been at least a thousand tons more built in this city than there were. Among those building at Pittsburg, on the Mohawk of seven hundred tons, and the Baltic of five hundred.—*Cincinnati Adv.*

A portable Globe, the invention of Mr. Pocock, whose kite carriage in London will be remembered, has been exhibited in Philadelphia. The Globe in question, is very small, at the bottom a small circular aperture admits the atmospheric air, which immediately inflates the *world*, and spreads all its mountains, oceans and mountains, as on a map, before the eye. By turning the globe [illegible] wards, the air escapes, and the whole world dwindles into a small fold of silk paper, which can be placed with perfect convenience in a little thin box.

Specimen of Stump Oratory.—In the district now represented by Mr. Daniel in Kentucky, previous to the election, Mr. Blair the Clay candidate, at one of the log-rolling in the district, made a speech against his opponent, in which he exposed his inconsistency in regard to the Maysville turnpike. The conclusion which we give below is [illegible] done:

"Here, fellow citizens," said he, "we have a man who professed great friendship for this turnpike previous to his election, and afterwards, when a bill was before Congress to make an appropriation for it, made speeches in its favor, voted for it—it was passed and sent to the President for his signature, but returned with his veto, then came before the House again, when this ardent supporter of the bill turned and voted *against* it!!

"Now, gentlemen, what would you think of a *dog*, that would go a coon hunting with you—follow the track well—bark well—hold well,—and just as you had got up with him, and were in the very act of seizing hold of the coon, would let him go, and turn and *bark* at you? I say gentlemen, what would you do with such a dog!"

"*Kill him!* by thunder! *Shoot him!* by [illegible] go!" was the universal shout of the audience.

The Yankees.—One man at Charlestown, Massachusetts, has gathered 263 lbs. of *squashes* from one seed—another at Portsmouth plucked an apple from one of his trees that weighed 1 lb. 10 oz—and a *cow* of a third dexterously shook a quince tree, and ate a peck of the golden fruit! A fourth makes about 2,000 dollars a year by the manufacture of *shaving boxes* to assist the operation of *mollifying* the beards of southern gentlemen. A fifth grows *watermelons* weighing 39½ lbs. So they go on. Whittling everything—from a shaving box to a ship, from cooper's wooden nutmegs to the use of the bayonet—from making cider to handling 32 pounders, the Yankee always wishes to "go a-head," and he will sit down with a penknife, to make a clock out of cedar shingles—or enter for a three years' voyage to the Arctic to harpoon whales—"just as it happens". Five of them, some years ago, took a trip to Canton in an old sloop, in which they built an oven, and commenced the manufacture of gingerbread; and having gathered money, returned with a "considerable" cargo of teas, which they picked up "in trade." Another one of them who had recently, peradventure, returned from a voyage among the frozen islands of the north, to catch seal—lately managed a team of *one hundred and fifty pairs* of oxen at a cattle show, marching and countermarching them like a well drilled company of soldiers, at command! We saw the next beat of him teaching a school, or hammering horse shoes—building a mill, weaving cotton into cloths, or making mouse-traps! His only motto is "ONWARD"—*always onward.*—*Niles' Reg.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1831.

The particulars of the Capture of Warsaw, and consequent excitement in Paris, will be found under the Foreign head, on the preceding page.

We learn that during the sitting of the Superior Court of New Hanover, last week, seven negro men slaves, concerned in the late conspiracy, were found guilty, and sentenced to be hung in Wilmington on Saturday next. One other slave was sent to Duplin county, there to be tried; and three free men of color were being tried at the date of our last information.

The Superior Court for Sampson county is in session this week. A considerable number of negroes are to be tried.

Tariff Convention.—This body adjourned on Tuesday the 1st inst. after a session of one week. *Four hundred and eighty-nine* Delegates attended, among whom there was not one from any State south of Virginia. A number of Committees were appointed, in the course of the session, to examine into and report upon different branches of the Tariff; the most important of which, that appointed to prepare an Address to the People of the United States, reported on Monday, through its chairman, Charles G. Ingersoll, an address which occupied two hours in the reading, and which was received with immense applause. 20,000 copies were ordered to be printed. It has not yet come to hand.

The following is among the most interesting incidents of this Convention:—

Mr. French, of Albany, offered a resolution, which went to propose the appointment of a committee to petition Congress that a portion of the revenue, which was the result of the Tariff, might be applied to the purchase of young slaves of from 5 to 12 years of age.

No sooner were the words of this resolution heard than it excited a general burst of indignant feeling—several motions at once were made to lay it on the table. Mr. Ingersoll at length obtained a hearing, and in a short speech denounced the resolution in the strongest terms, as unjust, as cruel and insulting to the Southern States, and proposing a flagrant breach of the Constitution, in offering to purchase Slaves from our fellow-citizens of the South with their own money.

The mover could scarce get a hearing, but having protested against any such intentions as seemed to have been imputed to his resolution, immediately withdrew it, amidst loud applauses from all parts of the Hall. The Convention then adjourned to 4 o'clock.

Every body is complaining of the mails, and they themselves, are every day employed in bringing us intelligence of their own misconduct, and is circulating their own shame. In all the chief cities, they are the main topic of clamor; and we are not without a cause ourselves for joining in the hue and cry. A paper sometimes comes to us, which we had given up entirely; and the first paragraph we meet with, in it, chuckles complacently at the non-receipt of other papers—our own for instance—without seeming for a moment to apprehend, that in our estimation, its predicament is not unlike those on which it appears to exult. Reform—reform, Mr. Post Master General. It keeps sinecurists, from actually going to sleep in their places.

Charleston City Gaz.

[We, too, have almost daily cause to complain of the irregular receipt of our exchange papers; but we do not complain, because we cannot tell where to lay the blame; and because we do not see that any of our contemporaries mend the matter by railing. There certainly is gross negligence somewhere.]

EDITOR OBSERVER.

The Census having been completed, it appears that the entire population of the United States and Territories is 12,856,407. Deducting from this total, two-fifths of the slaves, leaves the Federal or Representative population, 12,052,178. A writer in the N. York Journal of Commerce has prepared the following table, shewing the number of Representatives to which each State is now entitled in Congress, and the numbers to which they would be entitled under a Ratio of 48,000 or 50,000 respectively:—

States.	Present number.	at 48,000	at 50,000
Maine.	7	8	7
N. Hampshire.	6	5	5
Vermont.	5	5	5
Massachusetts.	13	12	12
Connecticut.	6	6	5
R. Island.	2	2	1
New York.	34	39	38
New Jersey.	6	6	6
Pennsylvania.	26	28	26
Delaware.	1	1	1
Maryland.	9	8	8
Virginia.	22	17	16
N. Carolina.	13	13	12
S. Carolina.	9	9	9
Georgia.	7	8	8
Alabama.	3	5	5
Mississippi.	1	2	2
Louisiana.	3	3	3
Tennessee.	9	13	12
Kentucky.	12	12	12
Ohio.	14	19	18
Indiana.	3	7	6
Illinois.	1	3	3
Missouri.	1	2	2
Representatives,	213	233	222
Senators,	48	48	48
Electors,	261	281	270

Our own impression is, that a ratio much higher than either of these, might be adopted with decided advantage to the country. The House of Representatives is composed of too many members, either for its own convenience or for the despatch of business. Public and private interests suffer, because there are so many talkers, that the business could hardly be properly done, if the sessions were perpetual. It has been justly observed, too, that in proportion as the *number* of Representatives was reduced, would their *respectability* be increased. We should therefore rejoice to see a ratio of 75,000 adopted, so as to reduce the number of members to about 150.

The Winyaw Intelligencer has credited a paragraph respecting the burning of a work shop in the suberbs of this town on the 20th ult., to the 'Fayetteville Observer,' instead of the North Carolina Journal.

Ohio.—The Cleaveland Herald gives the subjoined account of the political complexion of the Ohio Legislature:

"The returns of members elected to both houses of our Legislature have not been fully received, yet, of the political complexion of the *Senate*, we can say positively, it will be anti-Jackson by a considerable majority. Of the 36 members of that branch now elected, 20 are anti-Jackson.

"For the House of Representatives, we can give no definite account—in some counties which last year sent Jackson men, Clay men are now elected, and some represented last year by Clay men, now send Jacksonians.

"We have not the least doubt, however, but there will be a Clay majority in the House, as large, if not larger than that in the Senate."

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvania Intelligencer gives an estimate of the popular vote given at the late annual election, which claims a majority against the present State and National Administration of 1,980 votes in the State; and adds that, in 1828, Jackson's majority over Adams was 49,806. In 1829 Wolf's majority over Ritner was 26,522. In 1830, majority for Jackson Congressmen, 5,658. In 1831, majority AGAINST Jackson and Wolf, 1,980.

The morning papers disclose an act of such unparalleled selfishness, founded on forgery, on the part of the Courier & Enquirer, as in our judgment to require at the hands of every journalist the severest animadversion. The Editors of that paper deliberately prepared and caused to be printed yesterday morning, an account—false in every particular—of the arrival of a ship from Liverpool contradicting the news of the fall of Warsaw, and announcing the signal defeat of the Russians, after great slaughter, &c. &c., with the avowed object of imposing upon other morning papers, (who they allege, are in the habit of copying without credit from them,) and through those papers, therefore, upon all who read them. A more unjustifiable imposition upon the community, a more shameless trifling with its honorable sensibilities,—and all to advance private and personal interests,—we have rarely heard of.—*N. Y. American.*

Census.—It appears that the total return of the United States, as ascertained, is,

Free whites.	*Free colored.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*
10,526,368	319,476	2,010,572	12,856,407

The whole return will not be finished till submitted to the next Congress.

Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania, contain a larger proportion of free colored persons than any other States. Virginia, 47,103: New York, 45,080: Pennsylvania, 37,990.

South Carolina contains of that class, only 7,915, and Georgia only 2,483.

Virginia contains the largest number of slaves, viz: 469,724, and South Carolina the next largest, viz: 315,665.

New Jersey contains 2,246 slaves.

None of the States contain more than a million of inhabitants, except,

New York.	*Pennsylvania.*	*Virginia.*
1,913,508	1,347,672	1,211,266

Charleston Evening Post.

In an article of some length, in the Cincinnati Gazette, the able editor of that Journal states the case in reference to the posture and prospects of the several candidates for the Presidency, and sums up, as follows, the argument in favor of the concentration upon one candidate of those opposed to the re-election of the incumbent:

"With respect to the concentration of those opposed to the re-election of President Jackson, upon one candidate, I do not perceive why it is impracticable. The elements of which this opposition is composed, are not more adverse and irreconcilable than were those of Crawford, Calhoun and Jackson, in 1828. If all are persuaded that the common good requires their association, it is the plain course of duty to unite and promote it. To separate, upon men, is to act upon very narrow principles, and to jeopordize what is of certain attainment, and of great importance, for selfish and personal objects. Men cannot be deemed true patriots who do this."

Constitutionality of the Tariff vindicated.—It is with satisfaction we learn, that a pamphlet is about to issue from the press of Elam Bliss on this subject. It is a letter addressed by *G. C. Verplanck*, Esq. one of our Representatives in Congress, to Col. *Wm. Drayton*, of Charleston, S. C. vindicating the *constitutionality* of the Tariff. This letter will have the more effect, coming, as it does, from one known to be a friend to Free Trade, and an opponent, upon principle, of the Tariff.

New York American.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, Mrs. CATHARINE RAY, aged 70 years, for many years an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church.

In this vicinity, on the 1st inst., in the fourth year of his age, HENRY CLAY, son of T. J. Curtis, Esq.

In this town, on Wednesday last, the 2d instant, Miss MARGARET MARTIN, a native of Scotland, aged 70 years.

In Boston, on the 26th ult., Mr. DAVID CARLTON, formerly of this town, aged 32 years.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to November 2, Brigs Edward, from New York, Pandore, from do., Samaritan, from do., Leopard, from do., James J. MacKay, from Philadelphia, Wm. Henry, from Boston. Schrs. Fancy, from Charleston, Virginius, from New York, Albion, from Portsmouth, Maiden, from Philadelphia, Defiance, from Deriannе.

CLEARED, Brig Damon, for New York. Schrs. Envoy, for Martinique, Volant, for Baltimore.

Wilmington Prices.—Steam Mill Boards and Scantling, $12 a 14, River do. 4 a 6, S. M. Flooring Boards 15, River do. 11, Timber 4 a 5, Staves, W. O. hhd. in water, 10 a 12, do. dressed on wharf 20 a 25, do. R. O. hhd. in water 7 50, do. dressed 12 a 15, Shingles 1 a 1 50, Tar, in the water 70 a 75, Turpentine do. 1 65, Cotton 7 a 8, Rice 3, Corn 60c. Bacon 8, Molasses 31c. Coffee 13 a 14, Salt 40 a 50, Sugar 7 a 8.—*Recorder Nov.* 2.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken a Store opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

Books & Stationary,

BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1831.

Cheap Goods.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO., are selling English Thread Laces & Edging, Bobinett Lace Capes and Veils, Fancy Colored Silks, Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Bed Tickings, 6-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings, and many other articles

AT AND UNDER FIRST COST,

and will continue to do so till Saturday the 19th inst., on which day the Store will be closed.

November 8th, 1831.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets. Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

CANDLES,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

DUNCAN SMITH.

November 8th, 1831. §53-tf.§

New Goods.

SHOES, HATS, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Steamboat, a good assortment of men's, women's & boys, coarse Shoes, suitable for the present season,

10 cases men's drab and black Hats.

LEATHER.

Skirting, Harness, Bridle and Upper Leather, Calf and Kip Skins.

Whittemore's cotton and wool Cards, wire Seives, shoe Thread, Combs, spelling Books, looking Glasses, &c. &c., cheap at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce, by

AMOS KIMBALL,

Curtis's new block, north side Hay street.

Persons having Looking Glass Frames, can have Plates put to them by applying as above.

November 8. 53tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, on every Tuesday Morning.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	2½	3
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2
Peach -	do	40	50
Apple -	do	35	40
Bacon -	lb	9	10
Beeswax -	do	18	
Bagging -	yard	15	17
Coffee, prime green -	lb	15	
2d and 3d quality.	do	14	
Candles, mould -	do	14	
Cotton, New -	100lbs	7 75	8
Corn -	bushel	40	
Copperas -	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax -	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough -	bushel	1 20	1 25
Flour, superfine -	barrel	4 75	
Fine -	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3, -	do		4 50
Mullet, -	do		4 25
Feathers -	lb	32	35
Gin, Holland -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country -	do		50
Ginger -	lb	12½	
Glass, American 8x10 -	50 feet	3 50	
10x12 -	do	3 75	
Hides, green -	lb	4	
Ditto. dry -	do	10	
Iron -	100lb	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime (scarce) -	cask		3 25
Lard -	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting -	do	27	30
Sole -	do	25	28
Bridle -	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar -	lb	7	8
Logwood -	100lb	2 50	3
Molasses -	gallon	35	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	7½	8
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles -	1000	2	
Oats -	bushel	28	30
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	16	18
Linseed -	gallon	1	1 10
Pork -	barrel		10
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's -	keg	7	
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 40	1 75
W. I. -	do	70	80
New England -	do	45	50
Rice -	100lb	4	5
Rags -	lb	2½	3
Shot -	bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	
Common -	do	7 50	8 50
Loaf and Lump -	lb	15	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	65	75
Turk's Island, &c. -	do	75	
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	15
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	19
German -	do	14	17
Saltpetre -	do	15	18
Tallow -	do	7	8
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2
Hyson -	do	1 37½	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100lb	2 50	3
Manufactured -	do	5	50
Tin, ½ s -	box	12	50
Wheat -	bushel	75	
Whiskey -	gallon	40	
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga -	do	70	80

Private Boarding.

Private Boarding for local and transient customers, by

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1831. 53-3w.

CHEESE.

CHEESE for sale by the cask or retail, by

JAS. G. COOK,

November 6.—53-6t. Foot of Haymount.

Notice.

I have appointed Mr. Hervey Leete my Attorney, to transact my business during my absence from the State. All persons indebted to the late Firms of Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and to me individually, are requested to settle with him without delay.

WM. W. WILLIAMS.

November 3. 53-3w.

Sugar, Coffee, Lime, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, and offer for sale low for cash or produce, the following articles:

25 hhds. *prime* Porto Rico SUGAR,
40 bags Cuba COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 barrels tanner's Oil,
1 ton Logwood,
120 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
250 sacks Liverpool Salt.

YARBROUGH & RAY.

November 8, 1831. 53-2w.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. §52-tf.§

The Editors of the Petersburg Times and Richmond Enquirer are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their bills to this office immediately for payment.

To Tin Plate Workers.

I am in want of a Journeyman Tin Plate Worker, one that is fully acquainted with *all general work*, and at the same time a good workman and sober man: to such a one I will give *good* wages, and constant employment. Applications by letter, addressed to me at Cheraw, S. C., will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES VANDERFORD.

Cheraw, S. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 53-4w.

The Editors of the Petersburg Times will please insert the above twice, and forward their bill to this office immediately for payment.

Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden from crediting any person whatever on my account, without a written order from me, as I am determined to pay no debts contracted without such an order.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1831. 53-3w.

THE STAR,

AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE,

Published in the city of Raleigh, by *Lawrence & Lemay*, is devoted to News, Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Science and Morality. It is printed weekly, on a large imperial sheet, with good type, at three dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the remainder at the end of the year.

In politics, the STAR is decidedly Republican, and the Editors, without presumption, are proud to believe that they have contributed [illegible] to the advancement of a cause so vitally connected with the freedom and happiness of mankind. In the steady prosecution of their purpose to adhere to its pure and ennobling principles, they will continue to give their firm, but temperate support to the administration of that well tried and faithful public servant, *Andrew Jackson*. For his sterling integrity, his unalloyed patriotism, and his ardent devotion to the interest of Republicanism, the busy tongue of slander has poured upon him torrents of the most vindictive abuse and unrelenting persecution; and even now the heartless adherents of adverse partisans are waging a fierce and malevolent war around him; but he stands firm in the midst of their fury, unaffected by commotion,

"Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and mid-way leaves the storm;
Tho' round his breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on his head."

That it is the wish of the people that he shall again be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, there exists not a reasonable doubt; and the Star will advocate his re-election, as a means of promoting the strength and stability of those sound political principles and institutions upon which are founded the liberties and independence of the Republic, and under the solemn conviction that it will thereby assist in securing the perpetuity of that Union

In the Star, every subject connected with the public interest is freely and impartially discussed; and great pains are taken to edify and amuse its readers. Particular attention is bestowed on the proceedings of our State Legislature; and as the next session will probably be the most important that has been held for many years, the Editors have engaged a competent Stenographer, to attend the sittings of that body as a reporter; which will enable them to publish full, fair and impartial reports of its debates and proceedings. As this will incur a heavy expense, and be of great utility to the citizens of the State, the Editors with great confidence call upon the public to sustain them. Should their increase of patronage justify it, other important improvements will ere long be made in the publication of their journal.

The Editors of the Star take this occasion to say, that they are aware that desperate efforts have been made in different parts of the State to break down their press; and it is probable there are those who are still laboring in this despicable vocation. If, for this contumacious treatment of the dictum of inflated demagogues, and obstinate refusal to become *mere party tools*, they are to be sacrificed to the malice and revenge of a few restless aspirants, the Editors will fall with the spirit and feelings of a martyr. But they have too much confidence in the justice and intelligence of their fellow citizens—they have too solid an assurance of their increasing favors—to indulge for a moment a single foreboding fear. But whatever shall be the final sentence of the public on their labors, they will have the consolation to reflect that they have at least endeavored to deserve the kindness which has hitherto been so generously extended to them. While they tender the only tribute they can return for past favors, their sincere thanks, all they ask for the future is the indulgence due to the imperfections of human nature, and a little assistance from their friends in the way of procuring additional subscribers. By exertions which would perhaps afford them a pleasure, they are satisfied their subscription list might be increased far beyond its present number.

Subscribers in other States cannot hereafter be allowed to remain in arrears longer than one year, and persons resident without this State, who may desire to become subscribers, will be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance. The remoteness of their residence and the experience of several years, speak to the Editors imperiously on this subject.

☞Our brothers of the Editorial corps throughout the State, will confer a favor by giving the above an insertion.

From the N. Y. American of Nov. 1.

GREECE.—We adverted yesterday to the disturbed condition of Greece, and to the burning of the Helias frigate by the revolted Greeks. From Malta papers of the 31st of August, received at the office of the Boston Patriot, we find that our epithet of "*ill-fated*," applied to that frigate, has been anew and unexpectedly justified.

GREECE.—Letters from Hydra to the 20th August, state that the people of that island are in open rebellion against the authority of the President, Count Capo d'Istrias, and that Prince Mavrocordato and General Miaulis, (who distinguished himself so conspicuously in the struggle for independence,) are at the head of the insurrection. The beautiful double banked frigate Hellas, which was built in America, and was recently for the Greeks, and a Greek corvette, have been sacrificed in these dissensions; for the Greeks, finding that Admiral Ricord, who was on the point with a Russian armed force, wanted to take possession of these vessels in the name of the President, they entered setting fire to them, and succeeded in destroying them altogether, after exchanging a few shots with the Russian ships.

A letter to the Editor of the Norfolk Beacon, dated Jerusalem, October 31, says,—"This day, at a quarter after one o'clock, he (Nat Turner) reached this place (well guarded) and was delivered into the hands of Messrs. Ezekiel and Parker, Justices, and after 1½ or two hours close examination, was committed to jail. During all the examination, he evinced great intelligence and much shrewdness of intellect, answering every question clearly and distinctly, and without confusion or prevarication, he acknowledges himself a coward, and says, he was actuated to do what he did, from the influence of fanaticism, he says the attempt originated entirely with himself, and was not known by any other Negroes, but those to whom he revealed it a few days before, and that only 5 or 6 in number, he acknowledges that the revelation was misinterpreted by them, and says it was revealed to him not to show the inclination of his spirit—he is now convinced that he has done wrong, and advises all other Negroes not to follow his example."

Seasonable Dry GOODS.

NOBLE, M'KEE & CO.

HAVE received by the schooner *Renown* and other recent arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a portion of their *Fall supply of Staple and*

Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which will be found a choice assortment of rich and fashionable Fall Calicoes, India and Satin Levantines, black and fancy colored Gros-de-Swiss, and Gros-de-Naps, plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Nansook, book and mull Muslins, 6-4 Cambrics, plain and embroidered thread cambric Handkerchiefs, fancy pocket and shoulder do., Cashmere long & square Shawls, black and colored Circassians and Bombazetts, Irish Linens, Lawn, bird-eye and table Diapers, Whitney, duffle and point Blankets, red, white and green Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinetts, Toilinett and other fancy Vestings, ¾ and 6-4 blue negro Cloth, black and colored worsted Stockings, Bombazines, Norwich Crapes, Circassian Plaids, cotton Oznaburgs and cotton Fringes, ¾, 4-4, and 6-4 brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, &c. &c., all of which they will sell at a *small advance* on the *original cost*.

Fayetteville, October 18. 50-tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,

Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.

Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

UMBRELLAS.

We have just received from the Manufacturer, one Case of *SILK UMBRELLAS*, some of which are of a very superior quality, with neat Ivory handles, and will be sold low.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

Fayetteville, October 18. ‖50-tf.‖

$100 Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 6th instant, near Wynnsborough, Fairfield District, South Carolina, two negro men, one named *TOM* and the other *ESSICKS*. Tom is about 30 years of age (he says himself 36) of a light complection, not very stout, height not known, but should suppose he was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; I purchased him in September last, of Joseph Newkirk, New Hanover County, N. C. where he will aim for. Essicks is something stouter than Tom but much about the same height, with small whiskers, and his upper fore teeth a little decayed; I purchased him of Stephen Register, So. Washington, New Hanover County, No. Carolina, who purchased him a short time previous of a widow woman in the neighborhood, name not recollected. I will give $100 for them delivered to me in Natchez, Mississippi, or $50 if delivered in South Carolina, to Col. Austin T. Peay, Fairfield District, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get them. Should those negroes be confined in any jail, and this Advertisement come to the knowledge of the Jailer, he will confer a favor on the Subscriber by sending him information (by letter) to Natchez, Mississippi.

SIMON MURCHISON.

Natchez, Mississippi, October 10, 1831. 50tf.

☞The Editor of the Columbia Southern Times is requested to publish the above *four times* and forward his bill to this office for payment.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831 40-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. ‖23‖

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 2d September, inst., two Negro Men, named *MIKE* and *DEAN*. Mike is a spare built, thin visage, copper coloured fellow, with small whiskers—had on a white cotton shirt and yellow copperas pantaloons, all new; and an old fur hat. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, but says he is older. Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a scar on his upper lip, rather inclined to be fleshy, full face, bowlegged, and black, had on a coarse cotton shirt, and old worn out pantaloons, and an old low crowned woollen hat. They each took with them a new blanket. They will no doubt aim for Wayne county, North Carolina, where I bought them, one from Aaron F. Moses, and the other from Elisha Bardin, both of Wayne county. They are artful, shrewd fellows, and will no doubt invent some plausible story. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either. Any information in relation to either of them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, or by Mr. Archibald Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE Y. LOWE.

Macon, Bibb county, Geo., Sept. 4 45-tf

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 16, 1831.

DESIRABLE Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Manlius* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of *Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods*, at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence

HORTON & HUTTON.

NOTICE.—Those persons

who are indebted to me are requested to call on or before the 10th of October next, and settle their Notes and Accounts, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MORGAN.

At Mrs. Barge's Hotel

September 6, 1831. 44tf.

FOR SALE,

About 4000 Acres of LAND,

Formerly the Property of Col. Benjamin W. Williams.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, on Tuesday, the 29th of November next, will be sold, on a credit of six and twelve months, at the Bridge on Deep River, known by the name of William's bridge, where James H. Tyson at present resides, about 4,000 acres of very

Valuable Land,

On both sides of said River, but in sundry Tracts, which will be pointed out on a map of the Lands exhibited on the day of sale.

Among others, the Tract where the sale will take place, containing about 1130 acres, including the Bridge and ground sufficient for the abutment on the opposite side of the river. This is a Toll Bridge, and in good repair, on one of the most public roads leading to Fayetteville, and yields a handsome cash income, and will always be an excellent stand for a Store or Public House.

Also, another Tract, known by the name of the McIteynald's Lands, joining the above and Deep River, and both sides of the main Governor Creek, containing about one thousand Acres. This is one of the most valuable Tracts on the River, the low grounds being extensive and of a superior quality.

Also, a beautiful little Plantation situate on Governor's Creek, called the Halcomb tract, containing about 240 acres.

Also, a number of other small Tracts near, or adjoining the above described Lands, and which it is unnecessary to enumerate; all which Tracts, together with those above described, will be laid off, and sold in such a manner as best to suit the convenience of purchasers. The sale will be continued until the sum of $5000 will be made.

Those who wish to examine, can call upon Dr Chas. Chalmers or Mr. James McBryde, who will be ready to show them the premises. The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security.

BRYAN BURROUGH, *Clerk and Master in Equity, Moore County.*

September 20th, 1831. $129N.$

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber begs leave to give notice to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his store, Hay Mount, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery,
Crockery, China & Glass Ware,
Hats, Shoes & Castings,
Groceries, some choice Liquors,
Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed their *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Establishment* to the House on the north side of Hay street, adjoining Mr. Latta's New Building, and two doors west of the Market Square, where they have recently received a *variety of new and desirable*

Goods,

And will continue to receive additional supplies by each arrival from New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for cash, on the most reasonable terms.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

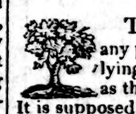
On hand, a good assortment of COTTON YARNS, direct from the Petersburg Factory.

Also, DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING, which will be sold low.

N., McK & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1831. 45tf.

For Sale.



THE Subscriber would sell all or any part of that tract or parcel of LAND lying on Little Rockfish, known formerly as the property of Finley Chisholm, dec'd. It is supposed to contain about 1100 acres, is well timbered with Oak and Pine, and would be valuable to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

☞All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning the timber. For information as to the property or terms of sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or to me at Cheraw, S. C.

ALEX. McQUEEN.

September 21. 46 3m.

PRIVATE SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS,

At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on the 24th instant. Having devoted her attention for the last six years, to both the theory and practice of Education, she flatters herself that she is prepared to do justice to any young persons, that may be entrusted to her care. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, she will give instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, and in Drawing and Painting, both on paper and velvet.—Her terms of tuition will be at the usual rates.

ANN ELIZA UNTHANK.

Fayetteville, October 4. 48tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHAED.

July 13. 36tf.

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,

Civil and State's Warrants,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Do do Jurors do.
Do. do. Vendi. Expo.
Do. do. Writs.
Do. do. Executions,
County Ct Subpœnas, common & instanter,
Superior Court do., do. do.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Appearance Bonds.
Prosecution and Appeal Bonds.
Warranty Deeds,
Guardian's Bonds. Constable's Bonds.
Administration Bonds.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR

Having established themselves in the new brick store on the north side of the Market, a few doors west of the Planter's Hotel, house, are now receiving a selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from New York additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase, either in the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate in an advertisement. Among the Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Satinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linseys, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit a custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10.

MISS BINGHAM

CONTINUES her School in a large and commodious room at Mrs Mumford's corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in families of the first respectability near the School. The next Quarter commences the first of October, 1831.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1831.

Just Received

BY BOATS ELIZA AND LADY OF THE LAKE,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
20 bags green Coffee,
15 bbls loaf Sugar,
10 bbls Copperas,
50 kegs cut Nails,
5 casks Rice,
5 bags Pepper,
5 bags Spice,
20 boxes bar Soap,
For sale by

WILLKINGS &

September 27.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick building of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business. They have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS &

July 5.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M and 6 P. M. those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as his present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment eight dozen CHAIRS, of superior qualities, which will be disposed of at Fayetteville prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831.

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. hung on
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received

LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the new Store

HALL & JOHNSON.

Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Sherwood and W. Whitehead.

July 26.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY COURT, August Term, 1831.

A Certain Paper Writing, purporting to be the nuncupative Will of Norman Gillis, dec'd, was offered for probate, whereupon the Court Ordered That the Heirs of the said Deceased should be summoned to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why said Paper Writing shall not be admitted to probate; and that this order be published for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the heirs of Gillis and Norman Gillis, two of the heirs, who reside out of the State, may have notice thereof.

(48-6w.) CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

The OBSERVER Office

having been recently furnished with a full supply of new and beautiful Plain and Ornamental Job Type from the Foundries of Richard Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and S. W. Kinsley & Co. of Albany, the Proprietor is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing in a style equal to any in the Southern Country.

August 16, 1831.

A Sawyer Wanted.

To a person well qualified to take charge of a Saw Mill, liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office.

September 27.